**Terms**

**URL – Uniform Resource Locator – (**also known as a **web address**, particularly when used with HTTP) is a specific character string that constitutes a reference to a resource. Most web browsers display the URL of a web page above the page in an address bar. – Wikipedia—

**BROWSER**: When you visit a website, you are seeing it on a browser. Websites look very different in reality to what you see when you visit it. Everything is in fact encoded. A browser is the piece of software that decodes everything so that what you see is an attractive page rather than a lot of coding. Most people use the Microsoft Internet Explorer browser, which comes with all Windows software. If you look at the top right of your screen right now, just under the "X" you will see a little picture. This picture tells you what browser you are using. If the picture is a wavy square with smaller squares in red, green, blue and yellow, you are using IE (Internet Explorer).

**DOMAIN**: A domain is a person or organization’s unique space on the internet. In layman’s terms, it is commonly used to mean the name of your website.

**DOMAIN NAME**: A domain is identified by the number assigned to its unique space. To make it easier to use however, the number is given the name of your choice and this name is assigned to the number. In this way, people do not need to remember the number (IP) in order to visit a website, but can use the easier-to-remember domain name.

**DOMAIN NAME EXTENSION**: Often referred to as Internet top-level domains (TLDs). The official list of all top level domains is maintained by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA). Each country is designated an extension; Australia is .au, India is .in, United States of America is .us and not .com as most people think. The .com extension actually refers to commercial and is open for any entity or person to register, so a .com.au means a commercial extension in Australia. Some extensions are limited to certain groups such as .edu for educational institutions and .gov for governments.

**DOMAIN REGISTRATION**: In the same way that you have to register a business name, so you need to register a domain name. Only once it is registered do you have the ability to assign it to a specific number so that it has an actual location on the internet. A domain name registration is normally only valid for one or two years, at the end of which it has to be renewed for you to continue using it. Some domain names must be registered for 2 years minimum.

**DPI:** "Dots Per Inch." DPI refers to print resolution of an image, or of the output device (like a printer). The resolution for web is 72 dpi, while the standard for print is 300 dpi, which allows for much greater clarity.

**FTP:**  "File Transfer Protocol." FTP allows you to copy or send files (HTML documents, graphic images, spreadsheets, etc.) from one computer to another via the Internet. A user ID and password are needed to use FTP, unless Anonymous FTP is allowed.

**HTML**: Hyper Text Markup Language. This is the base language that s used for creating websites. Common uses of the term are, "html coding" and "html website". A website created in pure html is also referred to as a static website. In other words, it does not interact with the visitor other than in the most basic ways. It stores no data and cannot return data other than what is consistently on the page itself. Emails that use different fonts, colours, borders, backgrounds and graphics are also generally coded in html, with the alternative being plain text.

**HTTP**: HyperText Transfer Protocol. This is a method used to transfer information on the internet and normally precedes the "description" of the actual resource being accessed and transferred. For example, web sites and web pages are one type of resource, identified by their domain name (www.domain.com.au).

**HTTPS**: Similar to HTTP, HTTPS stands for HyperText Transfer Protocol over SSL (Secure Socket Layer) or, alternately, HyperText Transfer Protocol Secure. Like HTTP, it’s a set of rules for transferring hypertext requests between browsers and servers, but this time it’s done over a secure, encrypted connection.

**HYPERLINK**: A hyperlink is a link from one web page to another, either on the same site or another one. Generally these are text or images, and are highlighted in some way (text is often underlined or put in a different colour or font weight). The inclusion of hyperlinks is the “hyper” part of “hypertext.”

**HYPERTEXT**: Hypertext is any computer-based text that includes hyperlinks. Hypertext can also include presentation devices like tables or images, in addition to plain text and links.

**IP or IP ADDRESS**: Internet Protocol. Very simply, the IP address refers to the actual number that a web address name translates to. (also see "domain"). The IP number is the real address.

**ISP**: Internet Service Provider. The company that provides you with internet access (connection) and related services is your ISP. Internode is very popular in Adelaide, South Australia

**SEARCH ENGINE**: A program that collects, stores, arranges and normally ranks the various resources available on the internet. It is most commonly on a website and used to find other websites – much like the yellow pages is used in the brick and mortar world.

**TCP/IP** - (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol) -- This is the suite of protocols that defines the Internet. Originally designed for the UNIX operating system, TCP/IP software is now available for every major kind of computer operating system. To be truly on the Internet, your computer must have TCP/IP software.

**TELNET** - Internet service allowing one computer to log onto another, connecting as if not remote.

**WYSIWYG:** Short for "What You See Is What You Get," and pronounced "wizzy-wig." WYSIWYG usually refers to HTML editors that display text and images as they will appear on your site, with styling, colors, etc. Using WYSIWYG editors removes much of the need for knowing and coding in HTML when making simple changes to content, as they produce the code based on the visual representation you create.

**Extensions**

Webpages URL ends with an extension which tells the user about the website.

* **.com** represents the word "commercial," and is the most widely used extension in the world. Most businesses prefer a .com domain name because it is a highly recognized symbol for having a business presence on the Internet.
* **.net** represents the word "network," and is most commonly used by Internet service providers, Web-hosting companies or other businesses that are directly involved in the infrastructure of the Internet. Additionally, some businesses choose domain names with a .net extension for their intranet Websites.
* **.org** represents the word "organization," and is primarily used by non-profits groups or trade associations.
* **.gov -** is limited to governmental entities and agencies in the U.S.
* **.edu-** is limited to specific educational institutions such as, but not limited to, primary schools, middle schools, secondary schools, colleges, and universities.
* **.mil -** is limited to use by the United States military.
* **.biz** is used for small business Web sites.
* **.info** is for credible resource Web sites and signifies a "resource" web site. It's the most popular extension beyond .com, .net and .org.
* **.mobi** (short for "mobile") is reserved for Web sites built for easy viewing on mobile devices.
* **.us** is for American Web sites and is the newest extension. It has the largest amount of available names in inventory.
* **.tv** is for rich content/multi-media Web sites, commonly used within the entertainment or media industry.
* **.name** is the only domain extension specifically designed for personal use. It is commonly used for easy to remember e-mail addresses and personal web sites that display photos or personal information about an individual.
* **.co.uk** is the country code for United Kingdom. The .co portion of the extension indicates the domain name is for commercial purposes (similar to a standard .com extension). It is unrestricted and may be registered by anyone, from any country.
* **.org.uk** is the country code for United Kingdom. The .org portion of the extension indicates the domain name is for an organization. It is unrestricted and may be registered by anyone, from any country.
* **.me.uk** is the country code for United Kingdom. The .me portion of the extension indicates the domain name is for an individual. It is unrestricted and may be registered by anyone, from any country.
* **.de** is the country code for Germany. It is unrestricted and may be registered by anyone, from any country. If you are not a resident and citizen of Germany, the Administrative Contact for this domain name registration will automatically be assigned Network Solutions' German proxy contact information.
* **.eu** is the country code for the European Union. Registration of .eu domain names requires registrants to meet one of the three eligibility requirements.
* **.cn** is the country code for China. It may be registered by businesses, organizations and sole proprietorships from any country.
* **.com.cn** is the country code for China. The .com portion of the extension indicates the domain is for commercial purposes (similar to a standard .com extension). It may be registered by businesses, organizations and sole proprietorships from any country.
* **.net.cn** is the country code for China. The .net portion of the extension represents the word "network", and is generally used by internet infrastructure providers. It may be registered by businesses, organizations and sole proprietorships from any country.
* **.org.cn** is the country code for China. The .org portion of the extension indicates the domain is for an organization. It may be registered by businesses, organizations and sole proprietorships from any country.
* **.la** is the country extension for Laos, but also used for Los Angeles, Louisiana or Latin America.
* **.us.com** is an alternate domain for the United States
* **.uk.com** is an alternate domain for the United Kingdom
* **.eu.com** is an alternate domain for the European Union
* **.de.com** is an alternate domain for Germany

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| **Audio File Types and Formats** | | | | | |
| **.aif** | | | | Audio Interchange File Format | |
| **.iff** | | | | Interchange File Format | |
| **.m3u** | | | | Media Playlist File | |
| **.m4a** | | | | MPEG-4 Audio File | |
| **.mid** | | | | MIDI File | |
| **.mp3** | | | | MP3 Audio File | |
| **.mpa** | | | | MPEG-2 Audio File | |
| **.ra** | | | | Real Audio File | |
| **.wav** | | | | WAVE Audio File | |
| **.wma** | | | | Windows Media Audio File | |
| **Video Files Types and Formats** | | | | | | |
| **.3g2** | | | 3GPP2 Multimedia File | | | |
| **.3gp** | | | 3GPP Multimedia File | | | |
| **.asf** | | | Advanced Systems Format File | | | |
| **.asx** | | | Microsoft ASF Redirector File | | | |
| **.avi** | | | Audio Video Interleave File | | | |
| **.flv** | | | Flash Video File | | | |
| **.mov** | | | Apple QuickTime Movie | | | |
| **.mp4** | | | MPEG-4 Video File | | | |
| **.mpg** | | | MPEG Video File | | | |
| **.rm** | | | Real Media File | | | |
| **.swf** | | | Shockwave Flash Movie | | | |
| **.vob** | | | DVD Video Object File | | | |
| **.wmv** | | | Windows Media Video File | | | |
| **3D Image Files Types and Formats** | | | | | | | |
| **.3dm** | | Rhino 3D Model | | | | | |
| **.max** | | 3ds Max Scene File | | | | | |
| **Raster Image Files Types and Formats** | | | | | | | | |
| **.bmp** | | | | | Bitmap Image File | | | |
| **.gif** | | | | | Graphical Interchange Format File | | | |
| **.jpg** | | | | | JPEG Image File | | | |
| **.png** | | | | | Portable Network Graphic | | | |
| **.psd** | | | | | Adobe Photoshop Document | | | |
| **.pspimage** | | | | | PaintShop Pro Image | | | |
| **.thm** | | | | | Thumbnail Image File | | | |
| **.tif** | | | | | Tagged Image File | | | |
| **.yuv** | | | | | YUV Encoded Image File | | | |
| **Vector Image Files Types and Formats** | | | | | | | | | |
| **.ai** | Adobe Illustrator File | | | | | | | | |
| **.drw** | Drawing File | | | | | | | | |
| **.eps** | Encapsulated PostScript File | | | | | | | | |
| **.ps** | PostScript File | | | | | | | | |
| **.svg** | Scalable Vector Graphics File | | | | | | | | |